

GERMAN PROTECTED CRUISER GAZELLE IS REPORTED CRIPPLED BY SUBMARINE

QUARTER BILLION GIVEN AWAY BY ELDER ROCKEFELLER, SON TELLS INDUSTRIAL PROBERS

Millions Distributed to Minor Philanthropies in Gifts That Began in Boyhood.

WANTS GUARD REMOVED

Invites Mother Jones to Call to Discuss Labor Problem With Him Personally.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. was asked by Chairman Walsh of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission to-day how much money his father had devoted to philanthropy.

"I cannot say exactly," the younger Rockefeller answered. "No record of them has been kept of which I know."

"But I feel justified in placing the amount at a quarter of a billion dollars."

Q. How distributed? A. To the Rockefeller Foundation, about \$100,000,000; to the General Education Board, about \$35,000,000; to Chicago University (aside from gifts out of the General Education Board Fund), about \$24,000,000, and (with the same qualifications), to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, about \$10,000,000.

"To these sums I add an amount from my own information, covering the many years of his giving, which makes up the total I have given."

Q. How long has he been making such gifts? A. For many years—since his early boyhood.

Mr. Walsh then asked if Mr. Rockefeller had any data which would show how much more the world would be benefited if this \$250,000,000 had been given to labor in increased wages.

"I have no such data," said Mr. Rockefeller. "But I will say that my father has always felt—and I am in sympathy with him—that one of the most practical forms of philanthropy is the establishment of self-supporting, useful industries."

When young Rockefeller went down the aisle of the Board of Estimate room, in City Hall, to-day to go on the stand again, he found Mother Jones, the aged labor agitator, to whom he was introduced yesterday, sitting in the front row. The millionaire shook hands with the old woman and said:

"How are you to-day? I would like to have a talk with you very much. You know a great deal about labor conditions that I would like to hear about. I wish you would come to my office some time and tell me all about it."

"I'll be very glad to, young man," said Mother Jones, patting his cheek. "Of course I will."

The examination of Mr. Rockefeller took the form which it had reached yesterday afternoon. The questions put to him were obviously meant more to try to convict him of negligence or indifference regarding labor abuses than to obtain helpful information.

The room was as jammed with spectators as yesterday. Nearly all of them were avowed Socialists, labor sympathizers or union agitators, with a fair proportion of "individualists" and I. W. W. members. Many took notes busily.

There were noticeable also numerous persons styled by the great ma-

BILL IN NEW JERSEY TO END ROAD SCANDALS

Senator Hennessy Introduces a Measure Which He Says Will Do It.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Democrat, of Bergen County, to-day introduced a bill which he claims will eliminate the paving scandals in New Jersey.

"The bill does not prohibit the use of patented materials for road building," said the Senator, "and any public body may continue to specify them but it must be done in open price competition with pavement materials of the same general type and the contract must go to the lowest bidder."

ASSEMBLY BILL TAXES "ORGANIZED BASEBALL"

Assessment of 5 Per Cent. on Gross Receipts of Games for Week Is Proposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Assemblyman Kramer to-day introduced in the Assembly a bill to tax all "organized baseball" games in the State 5 per cent. on the gross receipts for the week. A penalty of \$50 a day is provided in case the tax remains unpaid.

Assemblyman Fish would have the voters of the State express their preferences for the Presidency at a Presidential primary. In the lower House to-day he introduced a bill which would have such an effect.

At the request of former Gov. Sulzer, Fish also proposed to-day a measure regulating primary and general elections. He wishes the same polling place used in each instance under the supervision of the same party boards.

STEEL COMMON EARNS NO QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Deficit Is \$5,606,283—The Regular Quarterly Dividend Paid on Preferred.

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon passed the dividend upon common stock. The regular quarterly 1% per cent. dividend was voted on preferred stock.

The total earnings of the corporation for the last quarter of 1914 were \$10,933,170. The net income for the quarter was \$4,345,358. The deficit for the quarter was \$5,606,283.

The quarterly report of the Steel Corporation to-day showed net earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914 to be \$10,933,170, as compared to \$23,036,349 for the same quarter in 1913, and \$22,276,062 for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1914.

NEW ORLEANS RESULTS.

FIRST RACE. Three and a half furlongs—Margaret O., 107 (Goose), 3 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, first; Sands Diamond, 107 (Keogh), 2 1/2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 3, second; Gray Lady, 103 (Murphy), 3 to 1, 3 1/2 to 1 and even, third. Time, 43 3/4.

INDICT GUARDS FOR MURDER, SAYS JUDGE TO JURY

Says Deputy Sheriffs at Roosevelt Had Right to Shoot Only in Self-Defense.

SCORES MAYOR, TOO.

Declares He Should Be Indicted for Malfeasance if He Refused to Keep Order.

Supreme Court Judge James J. Bergen, charging the Grand Jury assembled in New Brunswick, N. J., to-day to consider the killing by armed deputies of two strikers at the Roosevelt chemical works last week, heavily scored Mayor Hermann of Newark for his alleged illegal action of swearing in as deputies professional gunmen furnished by a detective agency of Newark.

Also he called for indictments for murder against all of the deputies involved in last week's battle at the chemical works, if it appeared that the deputies fired without provocation indicating that their lives were in danger.

"The Sheriff of this county had no legal right to appoint deputies to do the work these men did," said Judge Bergen. "The law gives him no authority to legalize deputies of this character, nor does it throw immunity around any of the men who were styled deputies. Swearing these men in was a useless procedure on the part of the Sheriff, and one having no significance in the eyes of the law."

"Bear in mind, then, that these men had no more right than you or I would have had to shoot at strikers unless they did so under clear conditions of self-defense. If it appears that the strikers were unarmed, as has been stated, you will find indictments for murder against every man against whom it can be proved that he was in the assemblage of so-called deputies at the time of the shooting."

The Judge also directed attention to the activities of Mayor Hermann of Roosevelt. He said on this score: "If it is proved that appeal was made to the Mayor of Roosevelt to disperse the assemblage of strikers by orders to the police under him, and it can be shown that he refused to issue this order, you will indict him for malfeasance in office."

J. G. Stricken, an attorney representing the "deputies" now in jail at New Brunswick, protested to the Judge that one member of the Grand Jury, Herman Shapiro, had been heard to utter sentiments favorable to the strikers and condemning the armed men at the chemical works. Judge Bergen told Stricken it was too late to remove Shapiro from the Grand Jury, for he had already taken his oath as a jurymen.

More than seventy-five witnesses were waiting outside the Grand Jury room when that body went into session. There is no probability of any indictments being found until to-morrow night at least, according to County Prosecutor Florence.

An important witness is Patrick Conlan Jr., sixteen years old, an office boy in the Williams & Clark plant. He knew all the deputies by name and saw them leave the factory on the morning of the shooting. He heard their conversation when they returned and also saw some of them firing at strikers. Conlan says that some of the deputies under arrest did not take part in the shooting while others who were active in the shooting have not been arrested and are now far away from Roosevelt Borough.

STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas, 11 A. M.; Ryndam, Rotterdam, 2 P. M.

"John D. Jr." Leaving the Inquiry Of the Industrial Commission

(PHOTOGRAPHED AT NOON TO-DAY BY AN EVENING WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.)



THIS COUNT ISN'T A COUNT ACCORDING TO HIS ACCOUNT

And His Name Isn't De Villiers and He Hasn't an Auto and—Listen!

Yves de Villiers, known in the Tenderloin as "Count" de Villiers, on trial in the Court of General Sessions charged with defrauding the Curtiss Aeroplane Company by the sale of a defective motor, admitted on cross-examination to Assistant District Attorney Train to-day that not only is he not a count but his name is not De Villiers.

"Is your right name Lucian Kahn?" asked Mr. Train.

"It is," replied the witness. "Were you ever known as Lucian Jacobson?"

"I have been called Lucian Jacobson."

The witness said that he used the nom de plume Yves de Villiers when writing dramatic writings in Paris

2,700 GARNISHEES AGAINST JUDGES AND CITY WORKERS

Money-Lender Seeks to Compel Comptroller Prendergast to Furnish Names.

WOULD PICK CLIENTS.

City Opposes Throwing Open of List to the Public Gaze.

Affidavits submitted to-day to Supreme Court Justice Cohalan in opposition to the application of Mollie Seligman, a money lender, for a writ of mandamus against Comptroller Prendergast reveal the fact that there are on the City Comptroller's office more than 2,700 salary garnishee executions against "Judges and other high officials in the employ of the city."

The money lender, through her attorney, John T. Loew, of No. 209 Broadway, seeks to compel Prendergast to furnish her a list of the delinquent debtors that she may choose those to whom she will lend money on salaries.

An affidavit in support of her application says:

"There is much deserved complaint against the so-called 'loan sharks' of the city because they keep on lending money to salaried men, either in the employ of the city or of private concerns. Much of the unnecessary lending might be avoided if the money lenders were allowed to see beforehand that there were already ahead of the prospective loans one or more garnishee executions."

"It stands to reason that no money lender would care to make loans to any city employee already overladen with garnishee executions, for, under the law, only 10 per cent. of a man's salary can be deducted at any time. If my client knew that there were executions out she would not lend to employees with such records."

An opposing affidavit, made by City Paymaster John H. Timmerman, says:

"The so-called records of garnishee executions are in reality lists of persons employed in the city of New York, consisting of judges and other high officials, policemen, firemen, school teachers, clerks, mechanics, laborers, etc., who have wilfully, accidentally or innocently become indebted for one reason or another to persons who have filed these garnishee orders against their salaries."

"These lists are made and kept for the sole purpose of facilitating the work of the employees of the City Paymaster's office in making the weekly, semi-weekly or monthly deductions from salaries or wages."

"There are at present upward of 2,700 'live' garnishee executions on file."

"If these books were opened to the public gaze the result would be that every loan agency and every business house which ostensibly sells merchandise and on which the borrower procures a loan, would be able to maintain a blacklist of city employees, from Judges down to street sweepers. They would be represented as persons who do not pay their just debts and whose credit is not good and who cannot be trusted."

The affidavit states the Paymaster has never refused to give desired information about any particular person against whom there is a garnishee execution.

Justice Cohalan took the application under advisement.

SUBMARINES ATTACK THE KAISER'S FLEET IN BALTIC SEA RAID

German and British Troops in Two Battles Near La Bassee—Berlin Admits One Check, but Claims Success in Other Attack.

PARIS REPORTS REPULSE OF FIVE GERMAN ASSAULTS

LONDON, Jan. 26 (United Press).—Submarines have attacked the German Baltic fleet off the south coast of Sweden, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Evening Star. It is rumored that the protected cruiser Gazelle was hit by a torpedo.

The Gazelle was badly damaged, but reached the port of Sassnitz. The submarine attack occurred near Ruegen. Though the submarine was at first reported to have been a Russian, the nationality is not definitely established.

The Gazelle is a sister ship to the Niobe and has a normal displacement of 3,645 tons, a length of 328 feet and carries ten four and one-tenth inch guns, fourteen one-pounders and three torpedo tubes. She was built in 1898 and her complement is 364 men.

Two Hard Fought Battles Along the La Bassee Canal

BERLIN, via wireless to London, Jan. 26.—British warships bombarded Middlekerke and Westende on the Belgian coast near Ostend, killing and wounding many persons, including the Burgomaster of Middlekerke, it was officially announced here this afternoon. Shells destroyed many buildings and buried noncombatants under debris.

Capture of strong British positions west of La Bassee is also reported in the official statement, with the British suffering severe losses.

The War Office report says Germans attacked on both sides of the canal west of La Bassee. The advance on the north side was unsuccessful, the Germans being forced to retire when the British threatened to outflank them. On the south the German troops from Baden stormed and captured English positions extending over about five-eighths of a mile.

[These reports are in direct contrast with the official announcement from Paris. The French statement says that five attacks of the Germans were repulsed by the British troops, and that heavy losses were inflicted. Both Paris and Berlin agree that La Bassee is still held by the Germans, setting at rest rumors that the city was recaptured by the British last week.]

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT.

1,200 Yards of Trenches Taken Official Claim From Berlin

BERLIN (by wireless to London) Jan. 26 [Associated Press].—Following is the text of the statement issued to-day of Berlin War Office:

"In the western theatre of the war the enemy, following his custom, placed Middlekerke and Westende (in Belgium) under fire yesterday. A large number of the inhabitants were killed or injured by this fire, including the Burgomaster of Middlekerke."

"Our troops attacked the positions of the English on both sides of La Bassee Canal. While the attack to the north of the canal between Givenchy and the canal did not lead to the capture of any English positions, on account of a strong flanking movement, an attack of the troops from Baden, to the south of the canal met with complete success. In this region English positions extending over a width of 1,100 metres (1,200 yards) were taken by storm, and two strong points of support were captured. Three officers and 110 men were taken prisoners and one cannon and three machine guns were captured."

"The English attempted in vain to recapture the positions which had been immediately employed for our purposes, but they were beaten back with heavy losses. Our losses were comparatively small."

"Battles successful for our troops took place on the heights of Craonne, to the southeast of Leon. All the attacks of the French in the southern part of the Argonne were repelled. More than fifty prisoners fell into our hands."

"In the eastern theatre the Russians attacked positions of our